

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
LUFKIN DIVISION

JOHN BOSWELL §  
VS. § CIVIL ACTION NO. 9:24-cv-11  
MTC UNIT, ET AL. §

MEMORANDUM ORDER REGARDING TRANSFER

Plaintiff John Boswell, an inmate confined at the Wainwright Unit of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Correctional Institutions Division, proceeding *pro se*, brings this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against the MTC Unit and several officials at the Bradshaw Unit.

The above-styled action was referred to the undersigned United States magistrate judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 636 and the Local Rules for the Assignment of Duties to United States Magistrates.

Analysis

Plaintiff claims the Defendants denied him due process and unlawfully disciplined him for an incident which occurred at the Bradshaw Unit. As a result, Plaintiff claims he was confined in isolation for two months. The court interprets Plaintiff's references to the MTC Unit and the Bradshaw Unit to mean the Bradshaw State Jail, a private state jail located in Henderson, Texas which is operated by the Management and Training Corporation ("MTC") for the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ). See <https://www.mtctrains.com/facility/bradshaw-state-jail/>.

The Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §1981, *et seq.*, under which this case is brought, does not contain a specific venue provision. Accordingly, venue in civil rights cases is controlled by 28

U.S.C. § 1391. *Jones v. Bailey*, 58 F.R.D. 453 (N.D. Ga. 1972), *aff'd per curium*, 480 F.2d 805 (5th Cir. 1973).

When, as in this case, jurisdiction is not founded solely on diversity of citizenship, 28 U.S.C. § 1391 provides that venue is proper only in the judicial district where the Defendants reside or in which the claim arose. The claims which form the basis of Plaintiff's complaint occurred at the Bradshaw Unit. The Bradshaw Unit is located in Henderson, Rusk County, Texas. As the events of which Plaintiff complains took place at the Bradshaw Unit, his claims arose in Rusk County, Texas. In addition, the Defendants in this action are all employed at the Bradshaw Unit. When public officials are parties to an action in their official capacities, they reside for venue purposes in the county where they perform their official duties, which in this case is Rusk County. *Holloway v. Gunnell*, 685 F.2d 150 (5th Cir. 1982); *Lowrey v. Estelle*, 433 F.2d 265 (5th Cir. 1976). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 124, Rusk County is located in the Tyler Division of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. As a result, venue is proper in the Eastern District of Texas.

While Rusk County is in the Eastern District of Texas, it is located in the Tyler Division of the district, rather than the Lufkin Division. When a case is filed in the wrong district or division, the court "shall dismiss, or if it be in the interest of justice, transfer such case to any district or division in which it could have been brought." 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a). See *Kreimerman v. Casa Veerkamp, S.A. de C.V.*, 22 F.3d 634 (5th Cir. 1994) (remanding the case to the Houston Division of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, with instructions that the case be transferred to the McAllen Division of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas pursuant to Section 1406(a)).

For the reasons set forth above, this case should be transferred to the Tyler Division of this court. A Transfer Order shall be entered in accordance with this Memorandum Opinion.

**SIGNED this the 22nd day of January, 2024.**



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Christine L Stetson  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE